

early hours of the battle. At Herges Hill, east of Locon, where the German line bulged out close to the canal, the enemy made a particularly determined effort to get across the waterway. Twice the German infantry attacked here, each time coming forward in four waves. In one of these drives they succeeded in getting some bridges across the canal, but the only Germans who crossed were those who ran over and surrendered.

The British artillery and machine guns poured a deluge of steel about the frail bridges and the slaughter of the opposing troops was heavy. One party of 200 Germans advanced at one time with hands over their heads to surrender. For some reason they changed their minds abruptly and fled. They were shot to pieces as they ran.

There was also hard fighting about Pecaut Wood, where the canal, and between Robecq and St. Venant, where the Germans hoped to improve their positions in order to facilitate operations to the north and south. The attacks in this region were repulsed completely. A concentration of enemy infantry in Calonne, east of St. Venant, was caught in the British artillery barrage and badly cut up.

British troops in the neighborhood of Wytschaete were continuing this morning their all night battle with the Germans. A German attack yesterday resulted in pushing a salient out northwest of the place, but a subsequent British counter attack again drove the British line close about the town, and at one time a small body of British infantry penetrated to the southeastern section.

The British lost a very small piece of territory between Bailloul and Dra-noutre yesterday, but the German attack here must be recorded as a failure. Further westward hard fighting continued about Meters, and this place today apparently was No Man's Land. A heavy German attack east of Meters was smashed.

Just south of this place, near Merris, the British by a counter stroke succeeded in pushing their lines forward toward the western outskirts of the village.

Battle Worn Troops Used.

The Germans have been bringing up fresh divisions to the Bailloul sector, but the most promising sign is that they are beginning to use a second time the troops which had such hard fighting in the early days of the offensive. For the past few days the high command appears to have departed from its usual careful methods.

The most noticeable feature of the conversations of German prisoners and contained in captured documents and letters is the continual reference to the great casualties ever since the Germans began the offensive. They certainly were excessive in the first stages of the big push, and now the northern battlefields are covered with the bodies of enemy dead.

The Germans are continuing to push forward cautiously into the positions the British have evacuated east of Ypres, and the defending artillery has been playing havoc with the advancing troops. Twice the enemy managed to come into the Polygon Wood and on each occasion they were smashed by artillery fire. The Germans did not actually get under way for the occupation of the Polygon Wood defences for many hours after the withdrawal was completed.

Abandoned Ground Is Foggy.

The country from which the British pulled back is an awful mud hole and it will take the enemy a long time to man the new positions and get his artillery forward through the muck. The exodus of refugees in the fighting zone continues. This morning the correspondent passed a large number of cattle on the highway which were being driven back by the military.

One scene which the correspondent saw today will serve to illustrate the rapid manner in which these villages are being emptied. He passed through a place which only a few days ago was filled with prosperous peasants, who went their way, untroubled by the war. The village schoolyard today was stacked with debris with books lying where their owners had dropped them. Children had rushed away to their homes where their parents were making equally hasty preparations to leave their dwellings.

Mon des Cats with its famous monastery lying east of Cassel has been shelled by the Germans. Several shells have found a mark in the defenceless home of the Transpit monks.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS FROM WAR OFFICES

Germans Make Many Attacks, but All Are Repulsed.

LONDON, April 18.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France and Flanders:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—There has been severe fighting again to-day on the greater part of the Lys battle front. From La Bassée Canal at Giverny to the Lys River east of St. Venant a bombardment was reported this morning, followed by strong hostile attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

The losses inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our fire are again reported to have been extremely heavy and more than 200 prisoners have been taken.

The struggle has been particularly fierce in the neighborhood of Giverny, where the enemy made determined efforts without success to reverse his previous failures. The fighting in this locality has not yet ceased and the activity of the enemy's artillery is continuing on the whole of this front.

Later in the day further attacks, accompanied by heavy shelling, developed against our positions south of Kemmel and were repulsed.

Beyond considerable artillery activity in different sectors, particularly south and north of the Somme, there is nothing of the least interest to report from the British front.

BRITISH (DAY).—There has been no change on the British front during the night.

The hostile artillery has shown great activity on the southern portion of the Lys battle front from Giverny to east of Robecq. A heavy bombardment of four positions between Locon and Robecq was still continuing at dawn.

Local attacks were repulsed by our troops yesterday evening in the Merris sector.

More detailed accounts of the fighting of yesterday on the forest of Nieppe-Wytschaete front established the severity of the enemy's losses. Southeast of Kemmel Hill the German infantry attacked in three waves, but at one point pressed back our line slightly. In this locality the situation was restored by a counter attack, and shortly after midday the attack had been repulsed at all points.

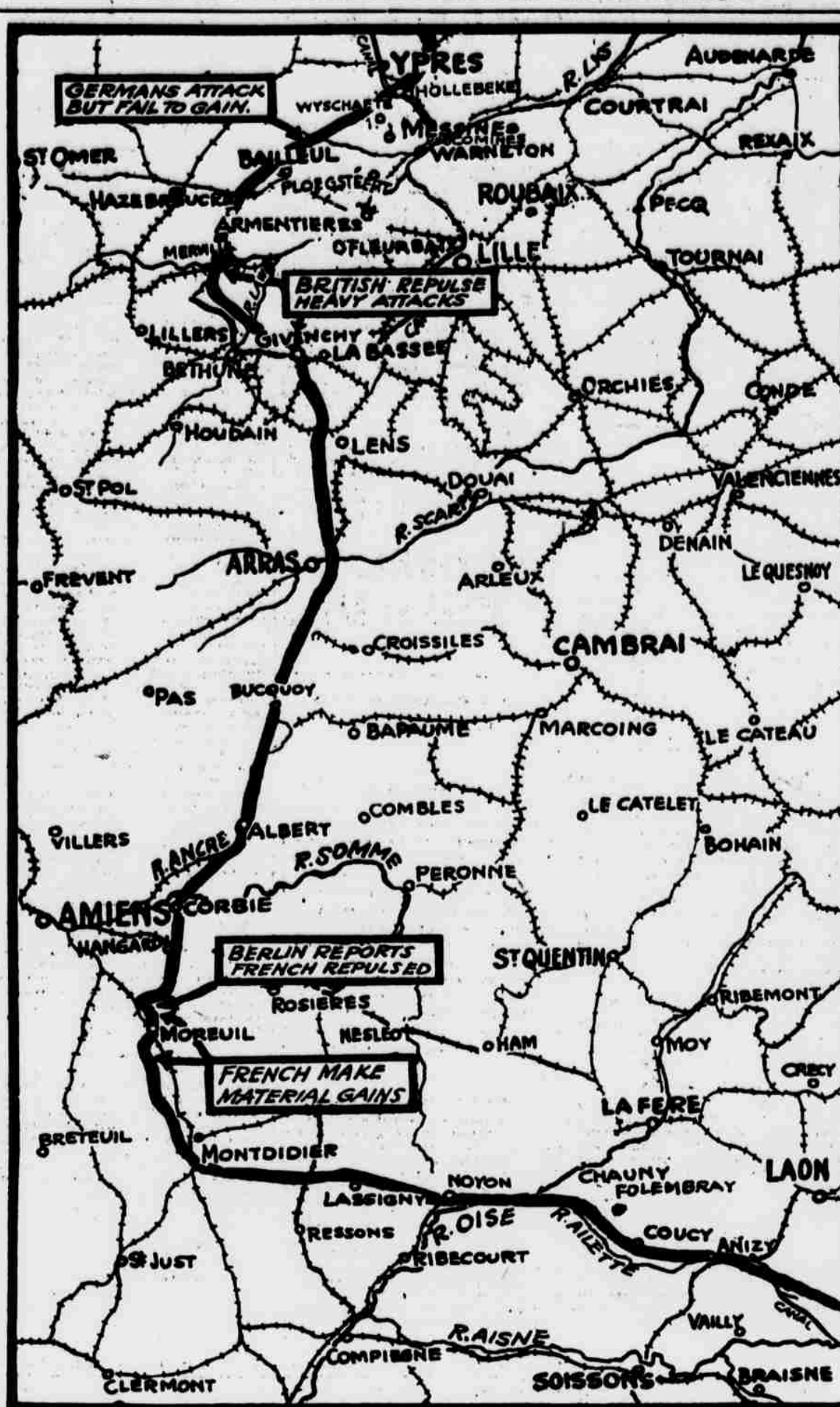
Our line yesterday evening was reported intact on the whole front.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—In Flanders, on the Lys battlefield the situation is unchanged.

Northwest of Moreuil strong French attacks broke down with sanguinary losses.

GERMAN (DAY).—The enemy left to us yesterday a large part of the Flemish territory which had been gained by him after months of struggle. At the price of huge sacrifices, the German army has taken from the enemy, retreating step by step, from Postelle, Langemark and Zonne-

Where the French and the Germans Are Attacking.



SHARP attacks were delivered yesterday by the French near the northern end of their sector, where the French and British arm joined near Moreuil, and some gains were made on a front of about three miles between Thennes and Mailly-Rainval, on both sides of the Aves River and further south as far as the slopes that dominate that stream.

On the Lys battlefield the Germans shifted their

beke, and following him up closely, drove him back behind Steenbroek. South of Blanken Lake an enemy counter thrust checked our forward movement.

During the fighting of the past few days more than 2,500 prisoners, some guns and numerous machine guns have been brought in.

On the other battle fronts on both sides of the Somme the firing duel is temporarily reviving; it was resumed with greater intensity near Moreuil and Montdidier.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse minor undertakings near Ornes and Wavronville were completely successful and some prisoners were brought in.

North of Elre, between the Meuse and the Moselle, a strong French thrust failed with sanguinary losses.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—We have attacked various enemy positions on the Aves on a front of four kilometers between Thennes and Mailly-Rainval.

East of the Aves we have made progress and west of it we have taken the greater part of the Seneca woods and carried our line to the outskirts of Castel. Further south the Allies cannot be pleasing to the enemy. The Germans seem to be still finding difficulty in getting forward their batteries and maintaining communication supplies to all parts of the advance, although they have heavy concentrations in other parts.

The number of prisoners taken by us exceeds up to the present 500, of whom 170 are officers. We captured several machine guns.

It is confirmed that an enemy said last night east of Courrières Wood was deadly for our assailants. We found about forty German bodies on the ground. We took twenty prisoners, including one officer.

FRENCH (DAY).—In the region of Thennes the French caught under their gun and dispersed a strong German detachment which attempted to approach the French lines after artillery preparation.

The Germans undertook several raids in the Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, especially to the west of Courrières Wood and near Lannoy. All the enemy's efforts were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands.

Northwest of Roize in Lorraine we succeeded in several incursions into the German lines and took a certain number of prisoners.

RESERVES DRAWN UPON.

Enemy Thus Far Has Taken 375,000 Men in New Blow.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The enemy apparently is drawing on fresh reserves, says a despatch received here to-night from Reuters correspondent at British headquarters in France. "In the course of the great battle more than thirty enemy divisions (375,000 men) have so far appeared, and it is certain the German commander is exploiting every success by the most prodigious expenditure of man power and not counting the cost."

In the great German attack yesterday our troops fought with heroic valor against tremendous numerical odds. They are fighting in the same irretrievable manner in the battle between Giverny Forest and Nieppe, now progressing.

"For nearly a week the German gains in the battle of Flanders have been limited to the smallest extent. It has been

a terribly costly advance at certain points. If he measures the extent of his gains by the price paid, the enemy certainly must be looking gloomily at the bold contours from Cassel to Messines, which he is practically bound to attempt to take.

The attempt to break through the Belgian front south of the Houthout forest was probably inspired by the discovery of our withdrawal from the Paschendale region and a consequent assumption that there must be some disorganization at this part of the line.

"The attack was repeated to-day, the enemy duties being modified as being defeated by about half his own number.

"Apparently the tanks, armored cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We are now down to a sheer contest for man power, a swaying, senseless attack and repulse, with the vital issue carried in the anxious problem of whether the possession of endurance can wear down the repeated null rushes of vastly superior numbers before a decision is reached.

"At the moment the prospect assuredly justified confidence in this respect. The appearance of French battalions in the ranks of the army which the Germans are counting on cutting off from the Allies cannot be pleasing to the enemy. The Germans seem to be still finding difficulty in getting forward their batteries and maintaining communication supplies to all parts of the advance, although they have heavy concentrations in other parts."

ENGLISH HANG ON TILL FOCH STRIKES

Haig's "Wing of Sacrifice" Weary Under Blows of German Hordes.

RESERVES NOT YET USED

Few Canadians in Battle to Date—Belgians Again Show Heroism.

OTTAWA, April 18.—A despatch from London to Reuters Agency here to-day, speaks of anxiety as to when Gen. Foch will make use of the allied reserve, which the despatch says exists but has not yet been used.

"There is still anxiety as to when Gen. Foch will make the decisive stroke, now that the British have stood four weeks of hammering by the immense German reserves, estimated at 120,000 men, in a fashion which led the French writers to describe the British armies as the 'wing of sacrifice,' says the despatch.

"Experts do not endorse the opinion advanced in some quarters that the advance, critical in the northern theatre, has been definitely checked. It is agreed that the Germans have not obtained the decisive result aimed at, thanks to the extreme stubbornness of the British resistance.

"The battle in fact appears to have been following the course of the great series of German thrusts of October, 1914, which ended in Ypres and failure for the enemy. There was then no allied reserve. That reserve now exists and has not yet been used. There will probably be continuous fluctuations in the northern area for some time to come, but the salient fact of the fighting in the staying power of the British soldiers."

Canadians Now in It.

Advices have been received in Ottawa which indicate that at least one Canadian division (believed to be the First) is now participating in the muddy conflict on the Lys battlefield.

"Up to the present Dominion troops have not had an extensive share in any of the fighting that has been raging with such fury during the past three weeks. In their Picardy offensive the Germans struck south of the Canadian lines and only the Dominion cavalry brigade and some Canadian armored cars took part in the battle which followed. Their losses, it is understood, did not exceed 2,600 in killed, wounded and missing.

In the present drive the Germans attacked north of the terrain held by the Canadians and with the exception of the division now reported in action, Gen. Cur-

rier's men have experienced nothing more than the usual artillery fighting.

Official expectations are, however, that before few days have elapsed the entire Canadian force will be brought into action once more to help crush the German attempt to reach the Channel ports.

For the British infantry cooperating with the French in the northern battle area in France Wednesday was "a strenuous day." A Reuters despatch says which was received here to-day from British headquarters in France.

"The day was satisfactory, the record balancing heavily in our favor," the despatch adds. "The German waves dashed against our lines in half a dozen places, but only at Heaver Hill did they force us to yield ground, which was counter-attacked and regained."

"The heaviest onslaughts occurred southeast of Kemmel Hill and west of Merris, and there were two attempts northwest of Wytschaete. The enemy's grand objective is undoubtedly domination of the ridge system from Kemmel Hill to Wytschaete. While the Germans have not made any definite gains their losses have been appalling."

"Our gunners, anticipating the enemy's occupation of evacuated Paschendale salient, prepared to give them a warm reception. When the German infantry advanced over the dreary waste the great cemetery in the cockpit of Europe gathered another ghastly toll."

The German attack against the Belgian positions nearer the coast is especially noteworthy. In this stage of the campaign the enemy employed four divisions of the main infantry, one of the 2nd and 3rd divisions. An intense night long bombardment was probably counted upon to forestall all resistance, but it speedily found that they were mistaken.

"The Belgians put up a fight ranking as one of the epic of their splendid war story, finally driving back the German in confusion and taking more than 600 prisoners. This brilliant victory was on a stretch of six kilometers between Langemark and Kippe."

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PRISONERS ADMIT CHIEF AIM FAILED

Continued from First Page.

utmost determination for three days against heavy odds of the continually renewing bodies of the enemy.

On all of the main front from Merris around to Giverny the situation remained satisfactory, and it is interesting to know, as we know definitely now from prisoners, that they have been held on all of this front, while the attack is regarded by the Germans as a failure. It suggested as much in former despatches, but now we know clearly what the enemy's plans were.

As soon as the enemy was held at the Amiens front he made the disastrous attempt in the Arras-Vimy Ridge sector on March 25. That attack failing this attack between Lens and Arrmentieres was launched, the objects being to reach immediately Hazebroeck, on the North Aire, in the center, and Bethune in the south.

Bethune was to have been solidly in the German hands on the second day. Then the plan was to attack south of Lens without delaying the advance there, making connection with the troops holding and working southward from Bethune, when the whole coal area would have been in German hands.

A further effort at Vimy Ridge is one of the possibilities that may become a reality at any moment. It was abandoned only because of the collapse of the drive on the Aire and on Bethune. In its place was substituted the present operations to the north in the area of Bailloul and Ypres. It seems that no great attack had been planned or prepared in this area.

New Divisions Rushed In.

The first effort north of Arrmentieres was made with comparatively small forces. Only as the initial, tentative effort was seen to promise some success was it converted into a major operation. New divisions were thrown in with great rapidity and all energy was diverted from the abortive main attack as well as from the contemplated operation further to the south.

That this failure of the main attack cost the Germans very dearly is certain. We hear of individual battalions being reduced to less than 50 per cent of their strength and one regiment, namely, the Second Grenadiers, lost five battalions in three days and also had extremely heavy losses. There were heavy losses in the Fourth Ersatz Division and single companies were reduced from 120 to thirty men and less by their artillery before they got into the fighting line.

During the last two days the enemy has made efforts to break down our defences on the southern side of the area of Locon, and he there has the evident design to gain possession of the line of the La Bassée Canal. He made no progress.

On the other hand, above here we have slightly improved our position between Robecq and have been taking the initiative in the fighting south of here about Pecaut Wood. Yesterday we pushed forward here at a moment when

the Germans were also meditating an attack. Fine mixed fighting followed as a result of which we gained ground and took prisoners.

A part of these prisoners are wounded men of a field artillery battery that the Germans had unwisely pushed close behind the wood to support the intended attack. Our artillery found it and destroyed, and the entire personnel of the battery was killed or taken prisoner. It was a complete annihilation of a battery as could be imagined.

In all of this area our guns are doing splendid work. German communications over the flat country are difficult. The roads are few and they are completely exposed to our observation. Because our guns and airplanes such havoc has been wrought that there are places where the roads are heaped with wrecks of transport and dead horses.

False Claim of Victory.

It is characteristic of the German methods of endeavoring to hearten their troops that immediately before the attack all of the units to be engaged got out of the line and the German army and Amiens and captured thearrison of 25,000 British troops. As a matter of fact there was not a change in this area.

The official communique has informed you of the fighting in the Arras neighborhood, where the enemy failed nothing but lost heavily. Artillery has been active both in the Arras area and southeast of Amiens, about Villers and Bretonneux.

Heavy shelling has been going on there to-day, but no information has been received of any infantry attack. The weather along the battle front continues dull, but the wind changed to the west and the temperature is milder. There has been no rain beyond eight showers for eight days and under the high easterly wind the ground has generally dried a good deal. The visibility to-day was fairly good, especially during the latter part of the day. Airplanes this afternoon were very active.

NEW LAKE SHIP LINE.

Boats Will Run into Common Terminal at Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A new lake line steamship service to relieve railroad congestion in the central West was established by Director-General McAdoo today between Chicago, Milwaukee and Buffalo.

Seven large, modern, electric light steamships are to be placed in this service. The new line will be known as the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company and will serve all Eastern lines over a common terminal at Buffalo.

Two of the ships signed were owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The other five were chartered from the Great Lakes Transit Company. Additional ships will be added as the service requires.

All rail rates will prevail in both directions, so that in case of railroad congestion freight can be immediately diverted to the lakes and given continuous movement to destination. The rates include marine insurance.

Service on the new lakes line will be regular and terminals will work night and day to get the maximum in movement.

MOTOR DEALER A SUICIDE.

Kimball C. Darling Found Dead in Hotel Room.

Kimball C. Darling, 40 years of age, and an automobile dealer of 411 West Fifty-fifth street, was found dead yesterday in his room at the Hotel Pontchartrain, 308 West Fifty-eighth street, back of the right ear was a bullet wound. A revolver with one chamber empty was found near the body.

Walter Trock, a brother-in-law to Mr. Darling, told the police that he had been despondent for several weeks. No letters were found in the room. The police reported the case as one of suicide.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MUTINY.

Several Shot in Outbreak When Ordered to Front.

AMSTERDAM, April 18.—A despatch from Eindhoven says that another mutiny broke out at Bevelvoert camp in the province of Limbourg, Belgium. Among the German troops when ordered to the British front in France, a number of the mutineers were shot, the despatch adds, but the resistance continued.

AUSTRIA FAST NEARS REACTION OVER WAR

Continued from First Page.

factor is not denied to you, seeing you were among the foremost to give the first conclusion of peace to suffering humanity."

For this Emperor Charles expresses unending gratitude, confers a high decoration upon Count Cernin, assures him of the continued favor of the Emperor and adds the hope that the Emperor and the state will not be deprived always of his extraordinary gifts.

Dr. von Stodler, the Austrian Premier, in receiving a delegation of Deputies who called attention to the pronounced agitation recent political events had caused in German circles, said he was aware of this excitement and greatly regretted it. He was emphatic in declaring that neither the foreign nor the home policy of the Government was affected in the least by the change in the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry.

says the Vienna despatch reporting the incident. He added that, according to the unalterable views of the crown, with which he was completely acquainted, those who looked to the Entente for salvation always would be regarded and treated as enemies of the state.

The Budget newspaper, in commenting upon the appointment of Baron Burian as Foreign Minister, lay emphasis upon the statement that yielding loyalty to the alliance with Germany is the main feature of this policy. They assert that Austria-Hungary's foreign policy will not be altered in the least.

This view is echoed by German newspapers received in Amsterdam, which welcome the appointment of Baron Burian, whom they point to as a convinced supporter of the policy of an alliance with Germany.

The North German Gazette, the semi-official organ, says the alliance with Germany necessarily will remain the cornerstone of the Dual Monarchy's foreign policy, being a necessity demanded by the historical interests of both peoples.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung points out that Baron Burian is one of the most intimate friends of Count Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, and that his appointment is equivalent to the appointment of Count Tisza himself. It may even be, adds the newspaper, that the Dual Monarchy's loyalty to the alliance will be more sharply accentuated by Baron Burian than by Count Cernin.

T. R.'S HOME HITS ALIEN PRESS.

Residents to Ask Town Board to Curb German Papers.

Oyster Bay for the first time in a long career is about to follow the lead of Hackensack.

At the Town Board meeting Thursday an effort will be made to have the sale of the German language newspapers forbidden in Oyster Bay. A delegation of two score or more citizens will appear before the board to make the demand.

Mayor William J. Smalley of North Plainfield issued a proclamation last night prohibiting the public sale for circulation in the Borough of any newspaper or other publication printed in German after this date.

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THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
S. ANARGYROS
CAPITAL STOCK OWNED BY FLORIANARD CO.
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You and I are friends.
You and I and Murad are better friends.
But Murad and I are just inseparable.
Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE